

TRUSOV, V.V.; TEPLYAKOV, P.A. [Topliakov, P.O.]

Phosphorescence spectra of acenaphthene and biphenyl. Ukr. fiz.
zhur. 8 no.12:1353-1357 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Odesskoye vysshaye inzhenerno-morskoye uchilishche.

TRUSOV, V.V.

Blood changes in patients with thyrotoxicosis during radio-
active iodine treatment based on data of morphological and
microfluorescent research. Probl. endokr. gormonoter. 9
no.4:78-82 J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz gosptital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A. Ya. Gubergits) Izhovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TRUBOV, V.V.; TEPLYAKOV, P.A. [Topilakov, I.G.]

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Card 1/2

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Phosphorescence spectra of diphenyl, fluorene, acenaphthene, and
carbazole. Opt. 1 spektr. 16 no.1:52-57 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

LESHCHINSKIY, L.A.; TRUSOV, V.V.

Simple adaptation of the o-36 oxyhemograph for the determination of blood flow velocity. Kaz. med. zhur. 4:80-82 J1-Ag'63
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Kuleva, G. (1963) Kaz. med. zhur. 4:80-82 J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:1)

LESHCHINSKIY, L.A., dotsent; SHINKAREVA, I.A.; TRUSOV, V.V.

Functional examination of the liver using the modified azorubine
S test. Terap.arkh. no.7:78-82 JI '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz gosspital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (nauchnyy rukovo-
ditel' - prof. A.Ya. Gubergrits) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta.

(LIVER)

(AZORUBINE)

ИЗВЕЖЕВ, В. М., ПОПОВИЧЕВ, И. П. Функциональное состояние

Functional status of the paracard digestive glands in patients
with thyrotoxicosis during ^{131}I therapy. Med. rad. 9 no. 11: 7-15
N 194. (MIRA 1849)

1. Kafedra gosital'noy terapii izhevskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

TRUSOV, V.V.

Hexonium and gangleron therapy of peptic ulcer and chronic
gastritis. Sov.med., 26 no.10:46-50 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kliniki gosspital'noy terapii Izhovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.
(PEPTIC ULCER) (STOMACH--INFLAMMATION) (HEXONIUM) (GANGLERON)

41580

S/241/62/010/010/002/007
D296/D307

27 12 10

AUTHORS: Leshchinskiy, L.A., Trusov, V.V., and Lavrent'yev, E.V.

TITLE: Fluorescent microscopic examination as a method for detecting early changes in the peripheral blood after exposure to ionizing radiation.

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 10, 1962, 32-35

TEXT: The present work was carried out under the leadership of Professor A.Ya. Gubergrits. Staining of blood films with acridine orange and examination of the leucocytes under the fluorescent microscope reveals early subtle reversible changes in the nuclei in the case of people exposed to the low doses of radioactive material used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in clinical practice - even in the absence of any clinical symptoms. These changes cannot be detected by the usual morphological examination of blood film. Normally the nuclei of leucocytes treated in the manner described exhibit an emerald green fluorescence and only 2 - 6 % of the nuclei fluoresce in a brilliant red or orange. After injection of therapeutic doses of I^{131} in thyreotoxicosis or of P^{32} in chronic leucosis and even
Card 1/2

TRUSOV, V.V.

Phosphorescence of solutions of bicarbonic acids at low temperatures. Nauch. zap. Od. ped. inst. 25 no.2:86-88 '61.

Effect of the solvent on the damping of the phosphorescence of certain organic acids at low temperatures. Ibid.:89-92

(MIRA 18:2)

TRUSOV, V.V.

Effect of the ganglionic blocking preparation hexonium on the functional state of the stomach in peptic ulcer and chronic gastritis. Terap.arkh. no.6:41-46 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy terapii Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.Ya. Gubergrits). (PEPTIC ULCER) (STOMACH--INFLAMMATION) (HEXONIUM)

TRUSOV, V.V.
BOZHNEVOL'NOV, Ye.A.; TRUSOV, V.V.

Chromatographic method for the purification of salt solutions up to luminophor purity. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 21 no.5:655-656 My '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.

(Luminescence--Congresses) (Phosphors--Congresses)

TRUSOV, V.V., inzh.; SAKHAROVA, N.G., inzh.

Economics at the plant. TSement 30 no.6:16-17 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Vol'skiy tsementnyy zavod "Bol'shevik". 2. Glavnyy ekonomist
Vol'skogo tsementnogo zavoda "Bol'shevik" (for Sakharova).

7AUL-30V 111

48-5-6/26

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

AUTHORS: Bozhevol'nov Ye.A. and Trusov V.V.

TITLE: Purifying of Concentrated Salt Solutions for Luminophores by Chromatographic Method (Ochistka kontsentrirrovannykh rastvorov soley do lyuminoformoy chistoty khromatograficheskim metodom)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #5, pp 655-656 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the removal of microadmixture of Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , and Cu^{2+} from the sulfates and chlorides of alkali and alkali-earth metals, a method was applied which is based on the ability of organic synthetic "anionites" to settle these admixtures in the solid phase of anionite.

For removal of the same admixtures from the solutions of cadmium and zinc sulfates, a method was developed which consists in their settling on "anionites" in the form of negatively charged complex ions.

Card 1/2 Both of these methods eliminate the necessity of introduction foreign substances into salts to be purified.

48-6/56

TITLE: Purifying of Concentrated Salt Solutions for Luminophores by Chromatographic Method (Ochistka kontsentrirrovannykh rastvorov soley do lyuminoformoy chistoty khromatograficheskimi metodami)
The degree of purification of salts attained the limit of sensitivity of existing analytical methods ($1 \times 10^{-5}\%$ for Fe^{3+} , Co^{2+} and Ni^{2+} and $1 \times 10^{-6}\%$ for Cu^{2+}).
1 Russian reference is cited.

INSTITUTION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated.

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

TEPLYAKOV, F.A. [Teplyakov, F.A.]; TRUSOV, V.V.

Phosphorescence spectra of fluorone in heptane and hexane.
Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.11:124-128 N 1964. (Ukr. 17:9)

1. Odesskoye vysshneye inzhenernoye morskoye uchil. zhe.

LESHCHINSKIY, L.A., dotsent; TRUSOV, V.V.

Oxyhemometric method for the determination of the blood flow
rate. Sov.med. 24 no.9:109-111 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.Ya.
Gubergrits) Izhovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

TRUSOV, V.V.

Lowering labor costs. TSement 29 no.1:4-6 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. TSementnyy zavod "Bol'shevik".
(Cement industries--Labor productivity)

TRUSOV, V. V., SALDADZE, K. M.

Emulsions

New data on the role of geletine in photographic emulsions, Dokl. AN SSSR 81, No. 5, 1951.

Emulsions

New data on the role of gelatine in photographic emulsions, Dokl. AN SSSR 81, No. 5, 1951.

TRUSEV, V. V.; SALDADZE, N. M.

Photographic Chemistry

Revised in the light of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

red. 3 Oct. 1951.

TRUSOV, V.V.

Improving the gas nozzle. TSement 27 no. 2:25 Mr-Apr '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. TSementnyy zavod "Bol'shevik,"
(Kilns, Rotary)

LESHCHINSKIY, L.A., dotsent; TRUSOV, V.V.

Character of changes in the cardiovascular system due to
radioactive iodine therapy in thyrotoxicosis. Vrach.delo

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1. Kafedra gosptal'noy terapii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof.
A.Ya.Gubergits) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(IODINE ISOTOPES—THERAPEUTIC USE)
(THYROID GLAND—DISEASES)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—DISEASES)

TEPLYAKOV, P.A.; TRUSOV, V.V.

Quasi-linear phosphorescence spectra of diphenylene oxide. Opt.
1 spektr. 18 no.1163-72 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KARTASHEV, N.N.; PRIYMA, G.Ya.; GAVRIKOV, K.V.; TRUSOV, V.Z.

State of the blood and the piscicultural quality of sturgeon
spawners during their approach to the dam of the Volga Hydro-
electric Power Station (22d Congress of the CPSU) and wintering
under various conditions. Uch. zap. Volg. gos. ped. inst. no.16:
17-25 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra fiziologii i morfologii gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo
instituta i Volgogradskoye otdeleniye Instituta rybnogo khozyaystva
Vserossiyskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

ped. inst. no.16.111 1964.

1. Kafedra zoologii Volgogradskogo gosudarstvennogo pediatri-
cheskogo instituta i Volgogradskoye otdeleniye Instituta
rybnogo khozyaystva Vserossiyskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

TRUSOV, V.Z., kand.biol.nauk

Stocking Tsimlyansk Reservoir with pike perch. Trudy sov.Ikht,kom.
no.8:359-363 ' 58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Stalingradskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo khozyaystva.
(Tsimlyansk Reservoir--Perch)

TRUSOV, V.Z.

Biological characteristics of the spawning population of sturgeons
of the Volga River and the Caspian Sea. Vop. ekol. 5:221-223 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Volgogradskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'nogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.
(Volga River—Sturgeons)

TRUSOV, V.Z.

Some characteristics of the maturation and gonad maturity rate
in sturgeons. Trudy VNIRO 56:69-78 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozernogo
i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.

TRUSOV, Yu.P.

Comments on some formulae from Euler's unpublished manuscripts
on diophantine analysis. Uch.zap.Ivan.gos.ped.inst. 34:63-66
164.

Remark on Euler's unpublished manuscripts relating to problem
XXXII in Book V by Diophantus. Ibid.:67-70

(MIRA 18:4)

TRUSOV, Yu.D.

Non-Hilbert imbedding of a projective space in a Euclidean
space. Uch. zap. Ivan. gos. ped. inst. 31:82-86 '63.

(MIRA 19:1)

MALININ, S.D., nauchnyy sotr. [translator]; NOVIKOV, Yu.P., nauchnyy sotr. [translator]; POPOV, A.A., nauchnyy sotr. [translator]; TRUSOV, Yu.P., nauchnyy sotr. [translator]; YAROSHEVSKIY, A.A., nauchnyy sotr. [translator]; SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; ZNAMENSKAYA, V.K., red.; PRIDANTSEVA, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Thermodynamics of geochemical processes] Termodinamika geokhimicheskikh protsessov; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1960. 270 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. Vernadskogo AN SSSR (for Malinin, Novikov, Popov, Trusov, Yaroshevskiy)
(Geochemistry)

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5(2)

AUTHOR:

Trusov, Yu. P.

SOV/75-14-1-30/32

TITLE:

On the Determination of Forms of Iron of Different Valences in Rocks (Ob opredelenii razlichnykh form zheleza v gornykh porodakh)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 1, pp 139-140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author worked out a method for the determination of iron in samples which contained bi- and trivalent iron in form of oxides, silicates, and in form of pyrite. A crushed weighed portion of the rock was decomposed in a platinum crucible in a CO_2 - atmosphere by heating with a mixture consisting of diluted sulfuric acid and hydrofluoric acid. After cooling, the reaction mixture is poured into a saturated solution of boric acid, and the univalent iron is determined by titration with a potassium permanganate solution (Ref 1). In the decomposition described pyrite is not included. Therefore, the solution is filtered with permanganate after titration and the precipitate is washed with thiocyanate until negative reaction sets in. The filtrate is mixed with an ammonium thiocyanate solution, after which the quantity of iron dis-

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On the Determination of Forms of Iron of
Different Valences in Rocks

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solved in the course of decomposition, which is now fully present in trivalent form, is determined by titration with a $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ -solution (Ponomarev) (Ref 2). The content of trivalent iron in the sample is calculated from the difference. The precipitate obtained by filtration is annealed at temperatures of about 800° . The iron oxide formed is decomposed with potassium pyrosulfate. The solidified melt is dissolved in highly diluted sulfuric acid. In the cooled solution the iron, which is already present in trivalent form, is determined by titration with $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$. The method described is suited for the analysis of materials that contain no large quantities of oxidation- and reduction media (compared to the iron content), i.e. it may be used for the majority of the usual types of rock. Deviations between parallel determinations do not exceed several hundredths of percents (absolute). Good results are obtained with this method in the case of iron contents of from some tenths of percents onwards. It is possible to carry out up to 5 determinations in one day by using one and the same platinum crucible. The

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On the Determination of Forms of Iron of
Different Valences in Rocks

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greatest advantage offered by this method is the possibility of rapidly and accurately determining the various degrees of valence of iron from one weighed portion. In this way the error is eliminated which is caused in the case of separate determination by the inhomogeneity of the sample. Besides, small quantities of material are sufficient. The author thanks P. N. Paley and A. I. Ponomarev for their valuable advice. There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1957

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BARANOV, V.I., red.; KARUS, Ye.V., red.; KUZNETSOV, I.V., red.;
TIKHOMIROV, V.V., red.; TRUSOV, Yu.P., red.; SHCHERBAKOV,
D.I., red.; KONDANOV, N.I., red.; MATYUKHINA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Interaction of the sciences in the study of the earth]
Vzaimodelstvie nauk pri izucheni zemli. Moskva, 1ed vo
AN SSSR, 1963. 120 p. (MIRA 1611)
(Geophysics)

S/196/63/000/001/016/035
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Trusova, A.F.

TITLE: An instrument for measuring contrast sensitivity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.1, 1963, 5, abstract 1 V 27. (Sb. nauchn. rabot in-tov okhrany truda VTsSPS, no.2, 1962, 109-113)

TEXT: The Laboratoriya promyshlennogo osveshcheniya (Industrial Lighting Laboratory) of VTsNIOT VTsSPS has constructed a portable instrument for measuring the threshold brightness difference (difference of brightness between object and background corresponding to threshold of vision). It consists of a disc (background) with a central aperture illuminated by a miniature lamp; the brightness of the opal glass over the central aperture is adjusted by altering the aperture of a diaphragm. The instrument is recommended for assessing visual conditions in industry. 4 figures. 2 references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy in-t okhrany truda
(Moscow Institute of Labour Protection)

Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

GLAGOLEVA, T.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; TRUSOVA, A.F., inzh.

Visibility measurements by L.L. Dashkevich's gauges. Svetotekhnika
4 no. 8:1-5 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo
soveta profsoyuzov.
(Visibility measurements)

[illegible]

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*The Problem of the Temperature Coefficient of Hardness. E. F. Trusova (Zhur. Tekhn. Fiziki, 1960, 20, (1), 79-85).—[In Russian]. All alloying elements harden a solid solution at room temp. as well as at high temp., and with increasing concentration of the solid solution the degree of hardening increases. With rising temp. the hardness of pure metals and solid solutions diminishes. The absolute temp. coeff. of hardness for pure metals is lower than that of solid solutions, i.e. the latter soften more markedly with increasing temp. than do the pure metals, and the higher the concentration of the solid solution, the greater is this effect. The relative softening (decrease of hardness for 1° C. rise, referred to the hardness at room temp.) of pure copper is greater than that of any copper-base alloy. For pure aluminium and for all aluminium-base alloys the relative temp. coeff. of hardness is found to be const. Thus the hardness of aluminium alloys at high temp. (300° C.) may be calculated if the room-temp. hardness is known.—B. P. K.

W (0.5-2); in Cu, Zn (0.5-2), in (0.5-2), in (0.5-2). Alloys of Fe and of Cu were investigated annealed; those of Al, on account of the low sol. of the alloying elements at equil. at room temp., were quenched to ensure non-equil. homogeneity at room temp. In all cases, alloying was found to increase H to various degrees, with the sole exception of Cr in Fe; up to 1 at. % Cr alloying in this case produced a very slight increase. In solid soln. of Ni, the greatest hardening effect was produced by Cu, Mg, and Ag, the latter at high contents. In solid soln. in Cu, the effect of all alloying elements was very nearly the same, a very marked increase of H produced by the 1st addn., followed by very much slower increase with further increasing amt. of the alloying element. Sn, Mg, Si, and Mn, are strong hardeners, whereas Ni, Zn, and Al, have a much less pronounced hardening effect. In the Fe series, the best hardeners are W, Mo, and Si, followed by Ni and Mn, the latter up to 2 at. %; higher amts. of Mn cause very considerable hardening, probably owing to formation of a new structure (acicular ferrite) despite the slow cooling. The lattice parameter a of the Al alloys was found to be expanded by the addn. of Mg and Ag, and contracted by Zn, Si, and Cu, in conformity with the expectation that elements with an at. radius r greater than that of Al should expand the lattice, those with r smaller than Al, contract it; the extent of the expansion

Al and the very small r of the r of Al. This particularly is evidently linked with the covalent nature of the bonding of Si in the lattice. In the Fe series, Si contracts a , as it should. Ni, expected to contract a , actually expands it to the same degree as Mn and Cr; the greatest expanding effect is produced by W and Mo, in conformity with the considerable difference between their r s and the r of Fe. Of the solid soln. of Fe, the greatest expansion of a is produced by the variation of H as a result of alloying with solid soln.-forming elements, the crystal-structure type of the alloying element, as compared with that of the host, cannot be one; among others, Mo and W, isomorphous with α -Fe, have a most marked hardening effect, whereas Mn and Ni, with a different type of lattice, have a much less marked effect on H . Nor is there any clear parallelism between hardening and the change of electron concn. on alloying. In the Fe series, that concn. cannot be detd. on account of the incomplete d -band; in the Al series, there is an uncertainty about the degree of ionization of Al in the lattice, and, even if Al is assumed to be present as Al^{3+} , no correlation can be established between the change of H and that of the electron concn. Such correlation might, at most, be found in the Cu series, but only there. The exptl. data permit only one generalization, namely a correlation between the variation of H and

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that of σ . The greater the change of σ , the more marked the hardening effect. Elements producing a contraction of σ have a stronger hardening effect than elements causing an expansion of σ . Instances of deviations from that general rule are Mg and Cu in the Al series, and Mn and Ni in the Fe series; these pairs produce approx. equal changes of σ , but very unequal changes of H . On the other hand, Zn and Ni in Cu produce about the same change of H , but have very different effects on σ . The role of Co in Fe is still unexplained. It is noteworthy that the hardening effect produced by an alloying element depends solely on the nature of that element, and is entirely independent of the nature of the host. (3) Elec. resistivity ρ was detd. for solid solns. in Al, with Zn (0.53-5.77), Ag (0.6-4.81), Ni (0.183-0.74), Mg (0.57-4.89), Fe (0.57-3.41), Cu (0.21-0.87); also for alloys of Fe and Cu.

larity. In the Cu series, Sn has the strongest ρ -increasing effect, followed, in that order, by Al and by Zn and Mg. With incomplete inner shells, Mn, Ni, Cr, Co, etc., give rise to more complex effects. In the Cu series, Ni increases ρ to a greater extent than Al, and in the Fe series, Ni has the least effect on ρ ; no clear correlation between the electronic structure and the change of ρ can be established for the other transition elements. Fe has a particularly strong ρ -increasing effect owing to its tendency to covalent bonding. Norbury's rule of the dependence of the change of ρ on the (horizontal) distance in the periodic system between the alloying and the host element is verified only for the transition elements.

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•Relationships in the Variations of the Properties of Solid Solutions. A. P. Polyakov and E. F. Trusova (*Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.*, 1950, 20, (1), 60-78). (In Russian). Alloys of aluminum with Zn, Ag, Mg, Si, and Cu; of iron with Si, Cr, Mn, Ni, Mo, and W; and of copper with Zn, Ni, Al, Mg, Si, Mn, and Sn were investigated by observing the variations in mechanical and electrical properties resulting from the distortion of the crystal lattice of the solvent caused by the presence of the solute (alloying element). These distortions (dilatations and compressions) harden the solid solution the more, the higher the degree of distortion, compression being more efficacious in this respect than dilatation. The relative hardening depends on the nature of the alloying element, but not on the nature of the metallic solvent. Norbury's rule (*J. Inst. Metals*, 1925, 33, 91) may be applied to the alloying elements of group II with fully developed internal electron orbits and to the elements of group II. Alloys containing transition elements do not obey the rule. B. P. K.

The temperature coefficient of hardness. B. P. Tru-
sova, *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 20, 70-85 (1950). (In Russian).
Hardness of metals as a function of temperature.

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The temperature coefficient of hardness. E. P. Trusova. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 20, 79-85(1980).—The Brinell hardness B was detd. for homogeneous solid solns. in Al, with Zn (0.5-5 at. %), Ag (0.5-5), Mg (0.5-5), Si (0.25-1.5), Cu (0.25-1), and in Cu, with Zn (0.5-5), Ni (0.5-5), Al (0.5-5), Mn (0.5-5), Si (0.5-5), Mg (0.5-3), Sn (0.5-3), at 20° and at 500°. All these alloying elements have a hardening at both temps., increasing with the concn. Elements which have the greatest effect at room temp. are also the best hardeners at 500°. In the Al series, Cu, Mg, and Si are good hardeners, whereas Ag and Zn have only a slight effect. In the Cu series, Sn and Mg are good hardeners at both temps., Mn and Si only at room temp.; Al, Zn, and Ni have but little effect at either 20 or 500°, and Mn and Si have little effect at 500°. The abs. temp. coeff. of H , defined by $\alpha = \Delta H / \Delta t$, where ΔH = difference of H at 500 and at 20°, and $\Delta t = 480^\circ$, is neg. throughout. Pure metals have the smallest α which always increases with increasing concn. of the alloying element; in other words, H of richer alloys decreases with rising temp. faster than H of poorer alloys, and faster than in pure metals. In the Al series the greater the low-temp. hardening effect of an element, the faster is the decrease of H at the higher temp. In the Cu series, alloys hardened with Mn or Si suffer the greatest loss of H at 500°, whereas for the other alloying elements α is close to that of pure Cu and almost independent of the concn. The relative temp. coeff., defined by $\alpha' = (\Delta H / H) / \Delta t$, where H is the room-temp. hardness, is const. in the Al series, $\approx 1.03 \times 10^{-4}$

degree, irrespective of the nature of the alloying element. Not so in the Cu series, where α' is greatest for pure Cu, smallest for Sn and Mg which are the most effective hardeners at room temp.; the relative loss of hardness at 500° decreases with increasing concn. of these elements. For the other alloying elements α' in the Cu series is about the same as for pure Cu and varies little with the concn.

The sharp difference between the behavior of solid solns. in Al and in Cu is evidently due to the closeness of 500° to the melting temp. of the Al alloys. The constancy of α' in Al alloys permits extrapolation to 500° if H is known at room temp. N. Thon

On Testing for Prolonged Hardness. A. P. Gulyaev and
Y. F. Trusova. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1949, vol. 15,
July, pp. 842-844). [In Russian]. (Consideration of some
non-ferrous alloys leads to the conclusion that the method of
prolonged hardness-testing is not suitable for the evaluation
of certain high-temperature properties.—a. k.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13

B

Long-Time Hardness Tests. (In Russian.) A. P. Gulyanov and E. P. Trusova, *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* (Factory Laboratory), v. 18, July 1960, p. 842-844.

Describes method for the above, using a Brinell tester, in which the ball is pressed into the specimen at high temperatures for an extended period of time (10 sec., 10 min., 30 min., etc.). Method was applied to study of the influence of softening elements (0.8, 1.0, 1.2, 1.4, and 1.6% C) on the properties of steel alloyed with 0.2% Mn. Micrographs of the specimens and charts indicate applicability of the method to determination of heat resistance.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASB	SLA	Metallurgical Literature Classification
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96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodders.

M-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25104

Author : Trusova, E.
Inst : The Altay S.R.I. of Agriculture
Title : The Cultivation of Sudan Grass in Altayskiy Kray

Orig Pub: S. kh. Sibiri, 1957, No 2, 52-54

Abstract: Sudan grass is a valuable crop for the conditions of Altayskiy Kray. In favorable years the hay output reaches 106 centners per ha. and that of seed up to 10 centners per ha. The most valuable variety according to the findings of the Altay Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture is the Brodskaya 2. The Institute has developed weed control methods in Sudan grass sowings by means of furrowing. -- M. A. Novoderzhkina

Card 1/1

VYDRIN, Yu. V.; TRUSOVA, F.V.

Controlling the *Acroptilon picris*. Zemledelie 26 no. 4:34-40
Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Krymskaya oblastnaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya
opytnaya stantsiya.

TRUSOVA, I.F.

Pre-Cambrian in the northwestern part of Central Kazakhstan.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.4:137-138 Ap '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochny' institut, Kafedra petrografii.
(Kazakhstan--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

BOGDANOV, A.A.; TRUSOVA, I.F.

Stratigraphy of lower Paleozoic sediments in the southern part of
Kokchetav Province. Bul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 24 no.6:29-33 '49.
(Kokchetav Province—Geology, Stratigraphic) (MIRA 11:6)

Name: TRUSOVA, Irina Fedorovna

Dissertation: Pre-Cambrian Era of the North-
Western Part of Central Kazakhstan

Degree: Doc Geol-Min Sci

Affiliation: /not indicated/

Defense Date, Place: 11 Apr 56, Council of Moscow Geol.
Prospecting Inst imeni Ordzhonikidze

Certification Date: 7 Jul 56

Source: BMVO 5/57

VISHNEVSKAYA, I.I.; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.I. [de. sed]; TRUSOVA, I.P.

New data on the geology of pre-Cambrian formations in the Atasu
area (Central Kazakhstan). Izv. vs. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv.
no.2:18-32 F '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Moskovskiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze,
kafedra petrografii.
(Kazakhstan—Geology, Stratigraphic)

TRUSOVA, I. F.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, No 6,
pp 71-72 (USSR) 15-1987-7-9276

AUTHOR: Trusova, I. F.

TITLE: Paragenetic Study of the Lower Archean Crystalline
Schists of the Kokchetavskiy Massif (Parageneticheskii
analiz kristallicheskikh slantsev nizhnego arkheya
Kokchetavskogo massiva)

PERIODICAL: Sov. geologiya, vol 51, 1956, pp 45-74

ABSTRACT: Three series are distinguished in the lower Archean rocks
of the Kokchetavskiy anticlinorium: 1) a lower, consist-
ing of sillimanite-garnet-cordierite-biotite gneiss,
pyroxene and garnet amphibolite, amphibole schist with
layers of marble, and plagioclase-pyroxene rocks--600-
800 m thick; 2) a middle, consisting of eclogite, amphi-
bolite, amphibole schist with layers of mica schist and
augen gneiss--1500-1700 m thick; and 3) an upper, com-
posed chiefly of various crystalline schists with sub-
ordinate layers of amphibolite and marble. The mica

Card 1/7

15-1987-7-9E78

Paragenetic Study of the Lower Archean Crystalline Schists of the
Kokchetavskiy Massif (Cont.)

schists of the lower series contain quartz (40-50%), biotite (20-25%), sillimanite and cordierite (20-25%), and garnet (5%). In addition, plagioclase (andesine) is invariably present. The mica schist of the middle series is distinguished by the absence of plagioclase, by less biotite, and by the appearance of muscovite. The mica schist of the upper series is distinguished by fewer aluminum silicates (sillimanite, disthene, and cordierite) and by abundant mica and plagioclase. Locally, separate fine-grained varieties occur among the slates of the upper series, which contains porphyroblasts of garnet and phengite. A study of the paragenetic relations of the minerals in the mica schists has led to a division of the processes of their formation into two temperature stages. The initial metamorphism of the mica schists occurred under high-temperature conditions and corresponded to the granulite facies. The second temperature stage corresponded to the occurrence of cordierite-biotite-quartz-plagioclase; this association is typical of the amphibolite facies. The fine-grained two-mica schists of the upper series

Card 2/7

15-1957-7-9278

Paragenetic Study of the Lower Archean Crystalline Schists of the
Kokchetavskiy Massif (Cont.)

are diaphthorites, having formed by cataclasis and recrystallization of the schists described above. Eclogites are extensive in the lower series; they are also widespread in the middle series, associated with and grading into amphibolites. The typical mineral association in the amphibolites is omphacite-garnet-quartz. The association in garnet and zoisite amphibolites is garnet-hornblende-zoisite or plagioclase-quartz. A study of paragenetic relationships indicates three temperature stages in the formations of eclogites and amphibolites. The highest temperature stage corresponds to the formation of eclogite. Pyroxene, garnet, and zoisite amphibolites formed at the second temperature stage, corresponding to the amphibolite facies; the rocks show clear marks of diaphthoresis. Metasomatic feldspar amphibolite formed at the third stage. The eclogites are considered to result from high-temperature regional metamorphism of sedimentary (marly) rocks. The most widely occurring associations in the gneisses are 1) biotite-plagioclase-garnet-microcline-quartz; 2) hornblende-plagioclase-biotite-

Card 3/7

15-1967-7-9278

Paragenetic Study of the Lower Archean Crystalline Schists of the
Kokchetavskiy Massif (Cont.)

microcline-quartz; and 3) hornblende-plagioclase-diopside-microcline-quartz. A study of the paragenesis of these associations shows that they are not uniform; it also indicates the mobility of a number of the components-- Na_2O , K_2O , MgO , FeO , and CaO . Thus the development of gneisses was metasomatic; three stages may be differentiated. The first was characterized by the abundant introduction of alkalis, the second by the introduction of alkalis and silica. Crosscutting quartz veins with schorl, apatite, fluorite, and magnetite formed during the third stage. The general features of the metamorphism of the lower Archean rocks of the Kokchetavskiy massif indicate a parallelism with the Svionian group of the Baltic shield, the charnockite series of the Anabarskiy massif, and with others. Numerous optical properties and chemical analyses of the minerals in the above-described rocks are presented, and chemical analyses of the rocks are also given (see Table).

Card 4/7

15-1957-7-9278

Paragenetic Study of the Lower Archean Crystalline Schists of the
Kokchetavskiy Massif (Cont.)

Component	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SiO ₂	61.92	50.03	51.04	47.26	46.93	77.83	72.00
TiO ₂	0.79	1.68	0.39	2.10	2.52	--	0.21
Al ₂ O ₃	15.25	11.67	11.13	14.27	12.66	11.22	15.07
Fe ₂ O ₃	4.63	5.62	6.76	3.97	4.53	1.06	0.52
FeO	5.52	9.12	13.96	12.17	10.83	1.16	undet
MnO	0.12	0.18	0.28	undet	0.21	0.12	0.01
MgO	2.34	7.17	4.10	6.26	6.45	0.19	0.49
CaO	1.62	12.22	8.52	8.01	10.60	1.03	2.45

Card 5/7

15-1957-7-9278

Paragenetic Study of the Lower Archean Crystalline Schists of the
Kuhelavakly Massif (Cont.)

Na ₂ O	1.15	1.40	2.00	2.04	2.00	1.70	2.12
K ₂ O	2.50	0.12	0.97	1.14	0.39	4.46	1.83
H ₂ O+	2.80	--	0.35	--	--	0.66	0.43
H ₂ O-	0.34	undet	0.08	undet	0.06	0.19	0.22
other	0.63	1.21	1.56	2.38	2.51	0.37	0.39
P ₂ O ₅	--	--	--	--	--	0.07	--
SO ₃	--	--	--	--	--	tr.	--
Total	100.59	100.55	100.52	100.40	100.36	99.95	99.74

Card 6/7

15-1357-7-9278

Paragenetic Study of the Lower Archean Crystalline Schists of the
Kokchetavskiy Massif (Cont.)

- 1) sillimanite-cordierite-garnet-biotite schist, Novaya Medve-
zhenka; 2) eclogite with colorless omphacite, Chaglinka River;
- 3) eclogite with green omphacite, same locality; 4) garnet am-
phibolite, Kumdy-Kul' Lake; 5) amphibolite schist, Chaglinka
River; 6) garnet-hornblende-biotite gneiss, Kumdy-Kul' Lake;
- 7) pyroxene-hornblende-biotite gneiss, Kumdy-Kul' Lake.

O. V. Bryzgalin

Card 7/7

TRUSOVA, I.F.; FILATOVA, L.I.

Pre-Cambrian formations of the northern Ulu-Tau massif. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 5 no.3:10-31 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S.Otdzhonikidze.
(Ulu-Tau—Geology, Stratigraphic)

Ulu-Tau. 1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Ulu-Tau--Geology)

TRUSOVA, I. F.

1960/5325

1960, 174 p. 1,000
Problem 14) Allied t.

1960, 174 p. 1,000
Problem 14) Allied t.

1960, 174 p. 1,000
Problem 14) Allied t.

1960, 174 p. 1,000
Problem 14) Allied t.

1960, 174 p. 1,000
Problem 14) Allied t.

54

1960, 174 p. 1,000
Problem 14) Allied t.

68

80

97

1960, 174 p. 1,000
Problem 14) Allied t.

101

127

1960, 174 p. 1,000
Problem 14) Allied t.

140

1960, 174 p. 1,000
Problem 14) Allied t.

154

1960, 174 p. 1,000
Problem 14) Allied t.

168

TRUSOVA, I.F.

Paragenetic analysis of crystalline shales of the lower Archean in the
Kokchetav massif. Sov. geol. no. 51:45-74 '56. (MIRA 10:4)
(Kokchetav Province--Shale)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820020-0"

Moscow, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR IN
GEOLOGICOMINERALOGICAL SCIENCE)

So.: Knizhnaya letopis' No 15, 1956, Moscow

TRUSOVA, I.F.

Principal structural features of Neogenic volcanic formations of Transcarpathia. Trudy MGRI no.26:148-177 '54. (MIRA 8:12)
(Transcarpathia--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

Polymetamorphism of Proterozoic crystalline schists in central Kazakhstan. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 4 no.1:3-19 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Kazakhstan--Schists)
(Metamorphism)

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

TRUSOVA, I. F.

Rocks, Igneous-Kazakhstan

Lower Paleozoic ultrabasic and basic intrusions of Central Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk AN SSSR no. 92, 1948.

Montl by Nat. of Russian Accerations, Library of Congress, December 1992. Unclassified

VISHNEVSKAYA, I.I.; TRUSOVA, I.F.

Massif of ultrabasic rocks (central Kazakhstan).
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.5:38-53 My '65.
(MIRA 18:10)
1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.

RYKOV, V.A., inzh.; TRUSOVA, I.I., inzh.

Deformation of large bearing races during heat treatment. Metalloved.
i term. obr. met. no.6:51-53 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Pervyy Gosudarstvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod imeni Kaganovicha.
(Bearings (Machinery)) (Deformations (Mechanics))

CHERURKOV, A. K., TRUSOVA, I. I.

Roller Bearings

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820020-0"

Experience in the manufacture of large roller bearings at the State Bearing Plant,
Podshipnik, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820020-0

ASB SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION										EXEMPTIONS																			
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820020-0"

157670

S/191/62/000/009/008/012
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Trusova, K. I., Gudimov, M. M.

TITLE: Aging of polymethyl methacrylate glass under the effect of atmosphere and loads

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1962; 43 - 44

TEXT: Polymethyl methacrylate samples were loaded to a maximum at temperatures below the softening point. The stretching load did not exceed 100 kg/cm^2 . Layers of 0.2 mm thickness were planed off and dissolved in chloroform, and the viscosity was measured. Results: (1) Under the effect of load, destruction set in. It caused a reduction of viscosity in the surface layers by 60-70% and in the inner layers by 20-40% compared with the samples of the initial state. /c

TRUSOV, V.A.; TRUSOVA, L.P.

Sectional sector saws equipped with plates of hard alloys.
Der. prom. 12 no.7:25-26 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy mebel'no-sborochnyy kombinat No.1.
(Circular saws)

TRUSOVA, L.P.; DRONOV, A.I.

Manufacture and maintenance of cutters reinforced with hard alloys
tipu. Der. prom. 8 no.11121-25 N '59. (MIRA 1111)
(8mm)

IVANOV, A.G.; KRUCHININA, Ye. V.; FOMKIN, F.F.; OHURILIN, A.A.; TRUSOVA,
L.P.; ASTROV, Ye. I.; BIRYUKOVA, V.N.

Increasing the performance and operational indices of saws. Der.
prom. 7 no. 5:8-12 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Saws)

TRUSOVA, L.P.; BRENER, M.I., nauchn. red.

[Using tools laminated with hard alloys in the wood-working industry] Primenenie instrumenta s plastinkami iz tverdogo splava v derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, TSentr. in-t tekhn. informatsii i ekon. issledovaniy po lesnoi, bumazhnoi i derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti, 1963. 45 p.

(MIRA 17:5)

TRUSOVA, M. I.

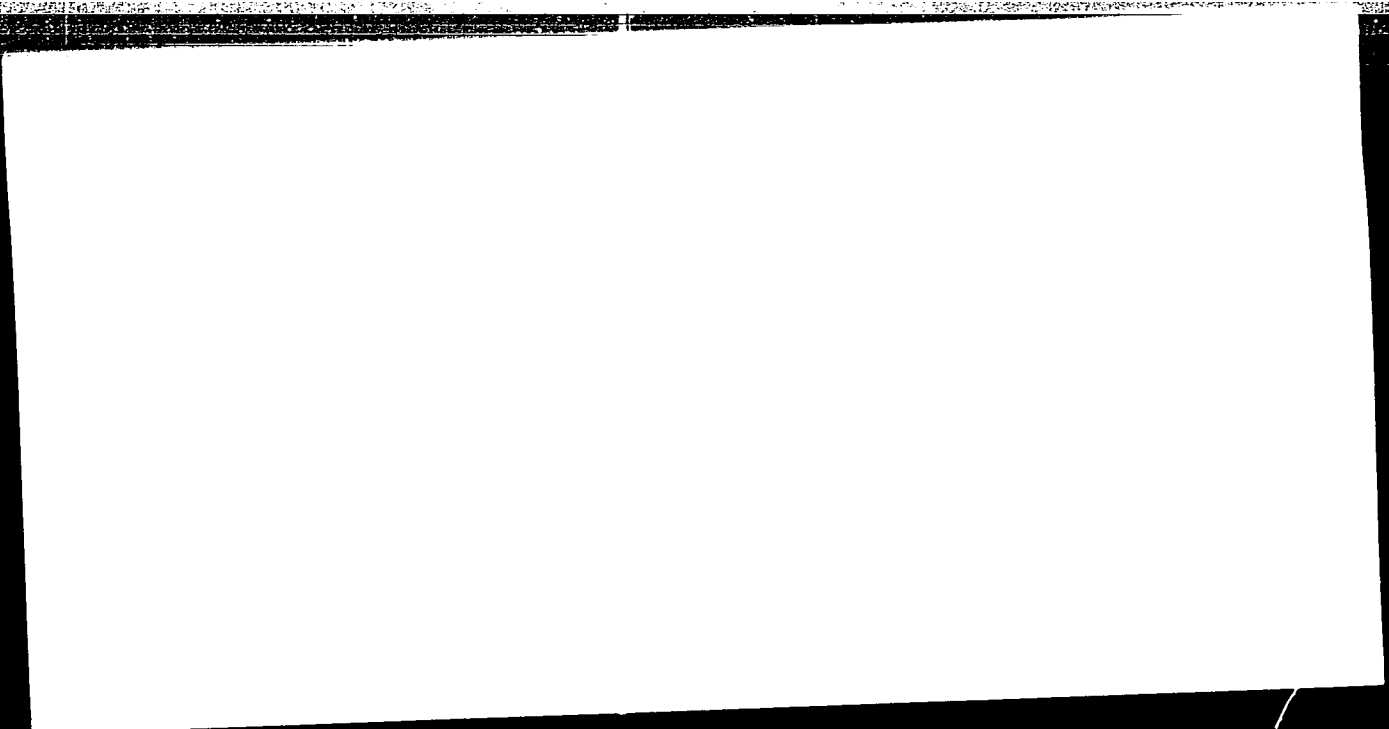
Fisheries - Accounting

Introducing cost accounting in the Leningrad smoked fish factory. Ryb. khoz., 28, No. 5, 1952.

First find of fossil flora in Zhidelisay sediments of Dzhezkazgan District. Mat.po geol.i pol.iskop.TSentr.Kazakh. no.2:21-22 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Dzhezkazgan District—Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820020-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820020-0"

PETELINA, V.S.; STARTSEV, B.Ya.; Prinimali uchastiye: KOTOVA, L.A.,
laborant; TRUSOVA, M.I., laborant; TERNOGRODOVA, L.G., laborant;
TURKOVA, N.A., laborant

Regeneration of alkali from the sulfide alkalies of desulfurized
petroleum-products. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.9:25-27 '63.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii, g. Saratov.

TRUBOVA, M.V.; KULIK, D.M.

Embassy of the Soviet Republics Medical Society, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
(MOSKOW 12-100)

1. Zaveduyushchaya Meditsinskogo otbora i obshchestvennoy
(for Trubova), 2. Predsedatel Meditsinskogo otbora i obshchestvennoy
vrachey (for Kulik).

(MOBILE--MEDICAL SOCIETY)

TRUSOVA, M.V.; KULIK, D.M. (Mogilev)

From the history of the Mogilev Scientific Society of Physicians;
on the 100th anniversary of its founding. Sovet. zdravookhr. 5:
64-69 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Zaveduyushchaya Mogilevskim oblastnym otделom zdravookhra-
neniya (for Trusova). 2. Predsedatel' Mogilevskogo nauchnogo
obshchestva vrachey (for Kulik).

LEBEDEV, A.D.; MOSYAKOVA, T.F.; TRUSOVA, N.D.; PLASTININ, N.A.

Compound use of the fruit of the dog rose. Trudy VNIIV 6:115-
116 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Yoshkar-Olinskiy vitaminnyy zavod.
(ROSE)

LEBEDEV, A.D.; KOROBEKO, I.A.; TRUSOVA, N.D.

Development of the process of enolization of diacetone-2-keto-
l-gulonic acid with a reduced quantity of chloroform and dichlo-
rethane. Trudy VNIVI 6:54-55 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Yoshkra-Olinskiy vitaminnyy zavod.
(GULONIC ACID)

ACC NR: AP7004401

SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/67/000/001/0073/0080

AUTHOR: Voronov, B. K. (Moscow); Dudkin, L. D. (Moscow); Kiryukhina, N. I. (Moscow); Trusova, N. N. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the Cr-Si system in the disilicide region

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1967, 73-80

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, ^{metal phase} silicon, system, stoichiometric mixture, microhardness, heat conductivity, carrier density, ~~single crystal~~ crystal molecular defect, ~~intermetallic~~, stoichiometry, powder metallurgy, chromium alloy, chromium disilicide polycrystal, ~~Cochran's method~~

ABSTRACT: It was found that the chromium disilicide phase, crystallizing at $\text{CrSi}_{1.95}$, expands with a drop in temperature, shifts toward silicon, and at 1250C corresponds to the saturated composition of $\text{CrSi}_{1.98-1.99} - \text{CrSi}_{2.02-2.03}$. The stoichiometric composition corresponds to the minimum of microhardness, the maximum of heat conduction, the minimum value of hole concentration, the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7004401

minimum effective density of states of the carriers, and the maximum value of the prohibited zone width, ~ 0.7 ev, which falls near the single-phase boundaries to 0.4—0.5 ev. It is assumed that the high hole concentration ($5 \cdot 10^{20}/\text{cm}^3$) in the stoichiometric mixture is due to intracrystalline defects. With deviation from stoichiometry toward chromium, the defects are reduced, and at $\text{CrSi}_{1.95}$ of stretched single crystals, it approaches 0, while on deviation toward excess silicon, it remains approximately constant. One molecular defect yields from 0.5 to 1 carrier into the valence band. Orig. art, has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

[Based on authors' abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 11/²⁰/SUBM DATE: 30May66/ORIG REF: 013/OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

TRUSOVA, N. P.

Most Widespread Diseases of Seedlings in Forest Nurseries of Water Reservoir
Zones, Trudy Vsesoiuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Lesnogo
Khoziaistva, no. 9, 1939, pp. 23-30. 20 A41

SO SIA SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

SHAIN, S.S., prof.; BOGDANOV, P.I.; KASHMANOV, A.A.; KOSAREVA, Ye.G.,
KOSOBOKOV, G.I.; KUZNETSOVA, G.K.; MOTOVA, A.V.; ~~TRUSOVA,~~
~~N.B.~~ TYAMIN, V.V.; KOREYSHO, Ye.G., red.; BALLOD, A.I.,
tekhn. red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Light and the development of plants] Svet i razvitie rastenii.
[By] S.S.Shain i dr. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 622 p.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Plants, Effect of light on)

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Politics

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 15/40

Authors : Pushkarev, L. N., and Trusova, N. S.

Title : Scientific archives. New documents on the January 9, 1905 uprising

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 1, 72-82, Jan 1955

Abstract : New interesting facts are presented regarding the memorable January 9, 1905 workers uprising in Petersburg, Russia. The oppressive treatment of labor classes by the Russian Czarist government which led to the bloody uprising is described. Thirteen Russian references (1904-1905).

Institution :

Submitted :

TRUSOVA, N.Ye.

Changes in the spermatogenic function of dogs to repeated X
irradiation. Radiobiologiya 1 no.3:424-428 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(SPERMATOGENESIS IN ANIMALS)

TRUSOVA, O.P. assistant

Paravasal vessels in the parietal peritoneum and their role
in the formation of arteriovenous anastomosis. Uch. zap.
Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:146-147 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra normal'noy. anatomii (zav. prof. A.G. Korotkov)
Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOLBASIN, V.G., aspirant; TSEKHMISTROV, V.I., assistant; TRUSOVA, .V., inzh.;
BASHEV, V.A., inzh.

Practices in using the ultrasonic pulse method of controlling
the strength of concrete in construction trusts of the city of
Chelyabinsk. Sbor. trud. Inzh.-stroi. fak. Chel. politekh. inst.
no.3:74-82 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Trest Chelyabmetallurgstroy (for Trusova).

LA

16

Extraction of extractible matter from fruit and berry
pulp in the preparation of musts. V. Vertman and S.
Tusova. *Soviet Food Industry* From 16, No. 1, 17-21
(1939); *Chemie & Industrie* 42, 10-6. With cherries,
plums, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries and black
currants, the relation between the fresh berries and fruit
and the 45% hydromel. liquid must correspond to 1 deciliter
to 10 kg. In the second extr. the vol. of extd. liquid
(at 30% alc.) must be 70% of the above amt.
A. Papinian-Couture

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BOLOTINA, F.Ye.; GAMBAKYAN, Kh.P.; DENISOVA, G.A.; DUBROVINA, L.I.;
KOZHINA, I.S.; KYURKCHAN, V.N.; MAKAROVA, T.I.; PAVLOVA,
U.G.; REZVETSOV, O.A.; SMIRNOVA, V.V.; SURZHIN, S.N.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; TAMAMSHYAN, S.G.; TRUSOVA, S.A.;
FILOGRIYEVSKAYA, Z.D.; CHINENOVA, E.G.; SHISHKINA, N.N.;
IL'IN, M.M., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, doktor biol. nauk
prof., red.; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; ZARSHCHIKOVA, L.N.,
tekhn. red.

[Spice and aromatic plants of the U.S.S.R. and their use
in the food industry] Priano-aromaticheskie rasteniya SSSR
i ikh ispol'zovanie v pishchevoi promyshlennosti. Moskva,
Pishchepromizdat, 1963. 430 p. (MIRA 17:2)

TRUSOVA, S.A.

FAYERSHTERN, Yakov Davydovich; FERTMAN, Valentina Konstantinovna; TRUSOVA,
S.A., retsenzent; RUPNEVSKAYA, M.L., spetsredaktor; MASLOVA, Ye.I.,
redaktor; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Waste products in liqueur and vodka manufacture] Otkhody likero-
vodochnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 74 p.
(Liquor industry--By products) (MLRA 10:9)

1 K 20000, S. H.

USSR, Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and I-12
Their Application--Water treatment. Sewage
water

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9144

Author : Trusova, S. A., Bolotina, F. Ye., and Potapova, A.A.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Composition of Water Softened by Cation
Exchange for Utilization in Vodka Production

Orig Pub: Spirt. prom-st, 1955, No 4, 17-18

Abstract: Experimental data on the effect of the alkalinity
of water on the permissible concentration of Ca^{2+}
in alcohol-water solution of strength 40, 50, and
56% permit a rational selection of a treatment
scheme to be applied to the water used in vodka
production depending on the quality of the un-
treated water. For water of alkalinity < 5.0 and
total hardness < 15 me/liter, the use of the Na
cycle is recommended; for water of alkalinity > 5.0

Card 1/2

USSR Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their I-12
Application--Water treatment. Sewage water

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9144

Abstract: me/liter, mixed H-Na cation exchange or line-
soda softening followed by Na cation exchange are
recommended.

Card 2/2

BARTENEV, Ye.N., dotsent; SMIRNOV, V.A., dotsent, redaktor; TRUSOVA,
S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BARTEN'YEV,
S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; DAMASKINA,
G.B., redaktor; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Technology of liqueur and vodka production] Tekhnologiya
likero-vodochnogo proizvodstva. Pod obshchei red. V.A.
Smirnova. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1955. 414 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Liquor industry)

TRUSOVA, S.A.; FAYERSHTERN, Ya.D.; BOLOTINA, F.Ye.

Improvement of a standard technological system for the fruit
liqueur industry. Trudy TSNIIISP no.7:130-135 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Liquor industry)

TRUSOVA, S.A. ; POTAPOVA, A.A. ; EPFL'MAN, A.D. ; FAYERSHTERN, Ya.D.

Filtration of fruit liqueur products. Trudy TSNIIISP no.7:135-137
'59. (MIRA 13:9)

(Liqueurs)

(Filters and filtration)

1 KUBOVA, S. A.
USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation
Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63544

Author: Trusova, S. A.

Institution: None

Title: Operation Practices of Hungarian Liquor Industry

Original

Periodical: Spirt. prom-st', 1955, No 3, 23-29

Abstract: Described are recipes and manufacturing procedures of liquor produc-
tion, preparation of intermediates, and the concrete tanks used for
storage of alcohol and alcoholic beverages.

Card 1/1

TRUSOVA, Sofiya Alekseyevna; FERTMAN, Valentina Konstantinovna;
RUPNEVSKAYA, M.L., retsenzent; IVANOV, L.I., spetsredaktor;
MASLOVA, Ye.P., redaktor; CHEBYSHOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Aromatic spirits and infusions for the production of
liqueurs and vodka] Aromatnye spirty i nastoi dlia proizvodstva
likero-vodochnykh izdelii. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957.
140 p. (MIRA 10:5)

(Liquors)

Trusova, S. A.

✓ The water composition in cationic water softening in vodka manufacture. S. A. Trusova, P. E. Bolotina, and A. A. Potapova. *Spirtovyi Prom.* 21, No. 4, 17-18 (1955).—An elementary discussion on hardness due to Ca and Mg and how alkyl influences hardness. W. J. _____